The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,749. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1864. [Annual Subscription in advance... RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	52	0
,, including postage ..... ,,	72	0
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,, including postage..... ,,	38	0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

FRENCH—BAGG—On the 16th March,[1] by special license, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Revd. Andrew L. Mitchell, assisted by the Revd. Francis Felix Mantell, B. D., William Noy, second surviving son of the late Thomas French, Esq., of Dublin, to Elizabeth, daughter of T. R. Cragg, Esq., Walney Isle, Lancashire.

SUTHERLAND—SUTHERLAND—On the 12th March, by special license, at St. John's Church, by the Revd. A. B. Spry, Mr. Charles P. Sutherland, to Miss Alice Frances, eldest daughter of J. M. Sutherland, Esq.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

DOIG—At Madras, on the 20th March, the wife of Staff Serjt. W. Doig, Commissariat Department, of a son.

HUDLESTON—At the Adyar, on the 19th March, the wife of Mr. Hudleston, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

HOPE—On the 5th of March, of cholera, at the Dak Bungalow, Dygaum, Central Provinces, Frederick Henry Vansittart, the beloved son of Captain F. H. Hope, the Royal Regiment, aged 3 years and 6 months.

HOPE—On the 6th March, of cholera, at the Dak Bungalow, Dygaum, Central Provinces, Emma Maria Elizabeth, the deeply beloved wife of Captain F. H. Hope, the Royal Regiment, aged 26 years and 3 months.

HOPE—On the 6th March, of cholera, at the Dak Bungalow, Dygaum, Beatrices Catherine Helen Eliza, the beloved infant of Captain F. H. Hope, the Royal Regiment, aged 1 year and 2 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

CORBYN—At Chunar, on the 18th of March, the wife of Dr. J. C. Corbyn, officiating Garrison Surgeon, of a son.

MADRAS—At Meerut, on the 19th instant, the wife of Lieutenant A. E. Madras, of a daughter.

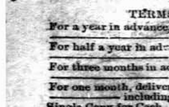
ROSS—At Meean Meer, on the 10th March, the wife of Major Ross, Commanding Ferozepore Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SUTHERLAND—MILNE—At Christ Church, Morar Gwalior, on the 19th March, by the Revd. E. M. Birch, B.A., Philip Warren Sutherland, Esq., H. M.'s 14th Regiment Cavalry, to Annie Metcalfe, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel H. Milne, H. M.'s 1st Regiment N. I.

DAWSON—HOBART—At Meerut, on the 15th instant, by Revd. D. P. William, Henry Dawson, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon of the Kurnaul Stud Depot, to Emily Anne, daughter of the late G. P. Horst, Esq.

SHIPPING.



FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE favorite fast sailing Ship EDWIN FOX, A 1, 855 tons, MACLEAN, Commander, will have quick despatch, and carries a Surgeon. For freight and passage apply to BLACKWELL & Co.,

Bombay, 18th March 1864. Agents for the Captain.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in April.)

THE superior A 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

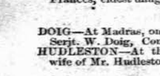
Bombay, 18th March 1864 Agents Ship *Octavia*.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 16th February 1864. Agents Ship *Salamanca*.



FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,

Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock (noon) positively.

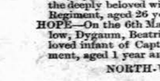
For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWELLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.



STEAM TO KURRACHEE

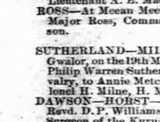
THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch their new Screw Steamer MADA, 880 Tons, Captain MATHES, to Kurrachee on TUESDAY the 5th proximo.

For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers.

26th March 1864.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 394 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain COTTER, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 1st April, as soon, with Cargo and Passengers collected, as she returns from Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1160 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HALLIN, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta on the 1st April or soon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, 150 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf 12 hours after the arrival of the English mail, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Tuesday ...29th March.	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.	
Friday ..... 1st April..	JOHNSTON CASTLE.....	at 4 P. M.	
Tuesday ... 5th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.	
Friday ..... 8th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.	

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday ...29th March.	JOHNSTON CASTLE..	at 4 P. M.	
Friday ..... 1st April ...	TELEGRAPH	at 7 P. M.	
Tuesday ... 5th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.	
Friday ..... 8th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.	

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday ...	8th April..	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.	20th April....	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday....	5th May.....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May.....	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.	8th June....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday.	13th April....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Monday.....	25th April..	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	10th May..	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Thursday....	26th May...	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	15th June ..	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per MARTABAN, from Clyde, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 21st March 1864. Agents ship *Martaban*.

CONSIGNEES of cargo, per ship HAVELOCK, Captain GANDY, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after their once leaving the deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Gandy.

Bombay, 21st March 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. FRANCIS WILLIAM SEDGWICK was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1864.

NASMYTH & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—The business of the undersigned will hereafter be carried on under the style and designation of BRIGGS & Co.

H. G. BRIGGS.

Apollo Street, 21st March 1864.

APPLICATION having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ANDHIAROO BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE PUNTHUKEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to his widow BAI DINBAEE. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof. Dated this 18th day of March 1864.

KHUNDEROW MOROJEE,

Applicant's Proctor.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to Carwar.

For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,

Acting Manager.

Bombay, 14th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank on which the Call has not been paid into this Office on or before MONDAY the 14th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NOTICE.—A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY has been opened at No. 9, Mombadevie, under the supervision of Surgeon BOATE, who will give professional advice (gratis) upon all diseases—making merely a small charge to defray contingent expenses, and for the supply of Medicine. The Dispensary will be open daily from 2 o'clock to 4 P. M., Sundays excepted.

H. C. BOATE, L. R. C. S. I., Surgeon, &c.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS are invited for the supply of STORES for this Company for twelve months from the date of the acceptance of the Tender.

Forms of Tender and Schedules of the description and probable quantities of Stores required can be obtained on application at the office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., No. 7, Rampart Row.

Tenders to be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 28th March 1864.

W. COOPER, Chairman.

Bombay, No. 7, Rampart Row, 14th March 1864.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Cotton Gin Factory with Engine and Boiler House, Store Shed, Office, Residence of Superintendent, Cottages, Gatekeeper's Lodge, and the Excavation of a Well, at each of the following places:—

Khangaum and Budnaira in Berar.

Julgaum in Candeish.

Drawings may be seen, and conditions of contract, specifications, abstract of quantities, and schedule of prices can be obtained on application being made to the undersigned.

Tenders to be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 31st March 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 14th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have resolved to allow holders of the original Shares or to their transferees, to pay on or before the 31st instant, for the new Shares with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th instant. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1864.

N. B.—The Bank will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, (late I.N.,)

Superintendent Bombay Marine.

Captain A. BARNES, (late I.N.,)

Master Attendant.

Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)

Superintendent Floating Batteries.

Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.

Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WISE, Lecturer.

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપ ઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरिएंटल शिप ओनिंग आसोशिएशन लिमाटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,

Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works scheduled hereunto:

1. Spreading 50,000 tons more or less of broken stone over the public roads in the Town of Bombay and Colaba during the Monsoon Repairs of 1864.

2. Supplying and spreading 10,000 cartloads more or less of sandstone over Ditto Ditto.

3. Supplying Pairs of Bullocks for Rollers to consolidate Metal spread over Ditto.

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will, in the mean time remain open for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 2 two per cent. in cash of the total amount of the Tender to accompany each Tender which Deposit will be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, tender.

R. SIMS,

Actg. Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 17th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કમપેની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનવેલી પ્રેસ કમપેની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 31st MARCH, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GREY & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th March 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold in Lots on the 1st April at Takid Boolvoor, about 14 miles from Egutpoorea, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 33,000 Teak Rafter Poles.

Particulars of the Sale can be ascertained from the Manlubdar at Egutpoorea.

W. D'OYLY, Collector.

Ahmednuggur Collector's Office, 22nd March 1864.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—Joint or separate TENDERS are invited for the following:—

1st.—For the erection of a large one-storied substantial BUNGALOW, with GODOWNS underneath.

2nd.—For the erection of a retaining TANK WALL.

3rd.—For the supply of best Welsh Hartley, West Hartley, or Steam COAL.

4th.—For the supply of STORES, as per printed schedule.

The Tender or Tenders should be sealed, and superscribed with the words "Bungalow," "Tank Wall," "Coal," "Stores," and lodged, within 15 days from this date, at the office of the said Company at the residence of Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, in Girgaum Back Road, where Plans, Estimates, &c., may be seen, Schedules of Stores obtained, and all particulars learnt, on application to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,

SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY,

21st March 1864. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT WOOD DEPOT, WARREE BUNDER.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after Monday the 21st instant, Firewood can be purchased at the above Depot.

2. The price of wood is as follows:—

1. Bombay candy cut and split..... Rs. 6 4 0
1. Do. uncut and unsplit..... 5 10 0

3. The wood will be delivered at the house of the purchaser on payment of an extra rate of 8 annas per candy.

4. Wood will only be delivered on cash payment at the Depot.

5. The wood will be weighed in the presence of the purchaser, and no after complaints regarding weight will be entertained.

6. A ticket certifying weight and charges will be given to the purchaser.

7. The Depot will be open daily from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. Sunday excepted. W. WILLIAMS.

Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna.

18th March, 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, and until further Notice, the Passenger Traffic between the Concan and Deccan, South Eastern Division, will be conveyed on the Bhore Ghaut Incline, and the running of the Trains generally on the line will be altered.

The following will be the times of the Trains for Matheran, Poona and Sholapoor Passengers.

ON WEEK DAYS.

DEPARTURE.		ARRIVAL.	
From Bombay	9 0A.M.	At Narell (for Matheran)	11 55A.M.
Do.	12 noon	do. do.	3 0P.M.
Do.	3 0P.M.	do. do.	5 45 ,,
Do.	8 45P.M.	do. do.	11 37 ,,
Do.	9 0A.M.	Poona	5 6 ,,
Do.	12 0 noon	do.	8 5 ,,
Do.	3 0P.M.	do.	10 15 ,,
Do.	8 45 ,,	do.	4 30A.M.
Do.	8 45 ,,	Sholapoor	3 15P.M.
Narell	3 25A.M.	Bombay	6 12A.M.
Do.	6 17 ,,	do.	9 30 ,,
Do.	2 5P.M.	do.	5 0P.M.
Do.	5 45 ,,	Bombay	8 35 ,,
Do.	7 45 ,,	do.	10 12 ,,
Poona	9 0A.M.	do.	5 0 ,,
Do.	12 30 noon	do.	8 35 ,,
Do.	3 0P.M.	do.	10 12 ,,
Do.	9 30 ,,	do.	6 12A.M.
Sholapoor	7 0A.M.	do.	10 12P.M.

ON SUNDAYS.

DEPARTURE.		ARRIVAL.	
From Bombay	9 0A.M.	At Narell	11 55A.M.
Do.	8 45P.M.	do.	11 37P.M.
Do.	9 0A.M.	Poona	5 6 ,,
Do.	8 45P.M.	do.	4 30A.M.
Do.	8 45 ,,	Sholapoor	3 15P.M.
Narell	3 25A.M.	Bombay	6 12A.M.
Do.	2 5P.M.	do.	5 0P.M.
Do.	5 45 ,,	do.	10 12 ,,
Poona	9 0A.M.	do.	5 0 ,,
Do.	3 0P.M.	do.	10 12 ,,
Sholapoor	7 0A.M.	do.	10 12 ,,

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Stations on the line.

J. BROUGHTON, General Manager.

General Manager's Office, Bombay, 22nd March 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Office of the Collector of Municipal Taxes has been removed from No. 9 to No. 4, Hornby Row.

Bombay, 17th March 1864.

આશ્રીય બદલવાની જાહેર ખબર.

મીજીનીયીપલ ટાકસાનાં કલેકટરની આશ્રીય કોટે કોટ નં૦ ૮) માં વાલાં ઘેર મધેથી નં૦ ૪) યા વાલાં ઘેર માં બઈગોયાછે.

મુબયઈ તારીખ ૧૭ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૬૪.

जागा बदलण्याची जाहिरात.

कलेकटर आफ मुनीशिपाल टाकसची क चेरी नंबर ८ पासुन नंबर ४ झालची रो वचे नेली आहे.

मुंबई तारीख १७ मार्च सन १८६४.

FOR SALE.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS" TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such limitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

☞ Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Coloured Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Warm Cloth, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Tailoring work always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Calcutta Work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above Establishment than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

A FIRST-RATE selection of JEWELLERY &c., received by the last Overland Mail from well known houses both in London and Paris, as follows:—

Albert Ladies' Neck Chains.
Do. Gentlemen's Watch Guards.
Gold Lockets from 1 Portrait to 12 Portraits.
Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Pearl Lockets, guaranteed.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diamond Rings.
Best Electro-plated Knives, Forks, Spoons, engraved, plain and mother o'pearl, in morocco cases.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Purses and Pocket Books.
Gentlemen's Gold Dumbbell and Cane Walking Sticks.
Different sorts of Scents.
Flower Vases.
Albums.
Stereoscopic Slides.
Do. Album for Carte de Visites.
Carte de Visite of Eminent Persons.

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—MR. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN; *Poona*, MR. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding, high caste 5 year old, Iron Grey Arab Horse, fifteen hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a grand Cavalry Charger. Price Rs. 1,575. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also, a very powerful dark brown Arab Horse, 5 years old, about 14-1 high, with black points Price Rs. 900. To be seen at MR. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon Commission Stables, Byculla.

20th February 1864.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just received per *Myrtle* and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.

Fire Brick and Fireclay.

Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.

Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Vetye of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, Rupees 2.

Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—

Letts' Diary No.	2 H.
Do.	No. 3
Do.	No. 8
Do.	No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do.	No. 9
Do.	No. 10
Do.	No. 11
Do.	No. 12
Do.	No. 13
Do.	No. 31 Scribbling.
Do.	No. 32 Interleaved.
Do.	No. 33 Do.
Do.	No. 35 Do.

Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the principal medal the only one of its kind ever to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony; the Dressmen are carved and white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree centres, transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320 ... ... Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110 125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,410 125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies ... 125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087 85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057 66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087. 80
The same set with emeralds 86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised inargined design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126. 130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059. 110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025. 65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,905. 60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 150 85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085 64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets 54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636 75
SWITCH BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and 45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074. 50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds 70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032 30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082... 32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091 20
Ditto, No. 1071 20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071 20
Ditto, double drop twisted, No. 1,012 20
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012 26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021 16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1029 28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ... ...and 18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034. 50
A chaste pocket book pocket containing Spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007 75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074... 55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,... ... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Mellow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load.

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Mellow Street, Fort.

MR. H. TRAVIS SIMPSON is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration from this date.
Bombay, 26th March 1864. COMBER, SON & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—From and after the 1st April, proximo, the Offices of the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris Agency," will be at No. 8 Rampart Row, next to the Oriental Bank Corporation.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Egeria*, Captain R. PEEL, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain PEEL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's side.

MALTON, YOUNG & Co., Agents for Capt. R. PEEL.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a register has been opened at the Office of the undersigned for the transmission of fully paid up shares, the undersigned will deliver the necessary certificates in exchange for the certificates and Banker receipts already held by Shareholder on the production of a deed of transfer duly executed. No certificate can under any circumstances be issued, unless the amount which it represents has been fully paid.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Gas Company, (Limited.)
Bombay, 28th March 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FIREWOOD CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS in writing will be received at this Office for the Bamboos and Timber felled on this Company's Contracts at Kundala (Jamara pay) in the 1st April, proximo.

This District is noted for its superior Bamboos as well as for the Timber suitable for Firewood purposes.

Easy communication can be had for native craft of 100 tons burthen to Mulnoor, 18 miles up to Kalecmadden.

The Timber must be taken from off the Company's works as it now lies by the purchaser.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Further particulars may be learned at the Company's Offices on application to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 26th March 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Memorandum issued under date the 1st December 1863, by the Honble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY offering encouragement to natives of India to proceed to England and thereby qualify themselves for practice at the Bar, persons in the Bombay Presidency desirous of taking advantage of the Honble Mr. RUSTOMJEE'S benefaction are invited to send in their names to the undersigned on or before the 1st December next.

Extract from the abovementioned Memorandum.

"The benefits of the proposal are to be open to

One Parsee,
One Hindoo } in Bombay.
One Portuguese }

All of good family connections, occupying a respectable position in society."

It has been resolved by the Committee with the Honble Mr. RUSTOMJEE'S assent (1) that persons intending to follow, as well as those actually practising the Legal Profession are eligible as Candidates, and (2) that Candidates must at the time of election have passed the B. A. examination of the University of Bombay.

NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE,
Secy. to the Committee for the Selection of Candidates.
Bombay, 21st March 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Beavers*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th March 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M: An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of two annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Ava*, will be closed on the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 30th idem. Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora, per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland mail.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Thursday 31st..... 3h. 11m. A. M.

Day.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	28	Kiddermister day.	5 56	6 1	10 38	11 5	7 57
Tues.	29	Easter Tuesday.	5 57	6 12	2 20	2 44	
Wed.	30	Saturn sets at 6. 19.	5 57	6 0	3 11	3 41	
Thur.	31	Mercury rises 5h.4m	4 56	6 1	4 17	5 2	
Fri.	1	Full Moon 5h. 45 m.	5 55	6 13	5 5	5 30	
Sat.	2	Daybreak at 4h.40m	5 54	6 13	7 13	7 49	
Sun.	3	Richard.—LowSunday.	5 53	6 13	8 22	8 50	

24th March 1864, Time—Sh. 58m. 27s.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 8	KURRACHEE	Mar. 18
AGRA	Mar. 13	LAHORE	Mar. 18
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 22	LONDON	Feb. 15
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Mar. 2
BANGALORE	Mar. 22	MALTA	Jan. 1
CALCUTTA	Mar. 19	MEERUT	Mar. 2
CAPE	Jan. 6	OUDH	Mar. 18
CEYLON	Mar. 12	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	Mar. 12	PENANG	Mar. 10
DELHI	Mar. 22	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Mar. 1
HONGKONG	Mar. 1	SINGAPORE	Mar. 5

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1864.

AFTER vehemently conducting a raid upon the Bench and the Bar of Bombay, scarcely less remarkable for rancour and ill-taste, than ignorance of the subject discussed, and a rabid style of composition, the *Times of India*, last Thursday, had a short lucid interval, during which it was fain to pronounce a formal retractation of its previous errors. To eat humble pie is not a graceful or a pleasant occupation: but after the the froth and foam of the misguided "Mephistophiles," and other small fry who command space in our contemporary's columns, the dish must have been peculiarly unpalatable. Nevertheless we accept the *pecorees* as an apology: but we must add that the picture of a whipt puppy with its tail between its legs is strongly suggested by the attitude of the *Times* as it stands rebuked before the temperate and weighty if esoteric accents of C. S.

Whomsoever these initials conceal, we do not pretend to guess; but it is sufficiently obvious that they shelter a writer whose word is worth much, and who, on behalf of his service, is particularly ashamed of the blatant advocacy of its self-appointed and officious champions. With small remorse he has hauled down their silly motto—

"Judex nascitur, non fit,

under which they have been fighting, and he has not been slow to administer a severe backhander or two to mischief makers: while to those who object to Barrister Judges and Barristers for reasons about as sound as those of the gentleman who damned the whole French nation in toto for eating green-peas with their knives, he is less than polite. Altogether we must admit that the service will never lack material at least for excellent servants, if not good Judges, while it owns men who can argue so fairly, and write in controversy so temperately as C. S. Yet, with all our respect for him, we can scarcely concur in his conclusions: nor are they, in our estimation, justly drawn from the facts admitted in his record. We gather from the tone of the concluding portion of his letter, that in spite of his candid depreciation of a Civil Service training for the Bench, to be found in the former part, C. S. holds, that the man so prepared makes a very good Judge when he gets there—under certain admitted conditions no doubt—but still a good Judge. We confess to the more surprise at this opinion when the process of this preparation has been set forth just before with a hand so unsparing of its defects. We find that the Civilian has led "a life of isolation and immersion in details," that he has acquired little or no "readiness of insight and quickness in applying precedents," that it is certain he will never enjoy the benefit of a really learned exhaustive treatment at the bar of any one of the hundreds or thousands of cases that come before him in five or six years of appeals, that "he is entirely thrown upon his own resources," that "he has to qualify; to compromise; that he is hampered by his political associations, and even by his wider knowledge;" that he labours under other disadvantages too numerous to recite, and has frequently only been placed on the Bench because he is not fit for anything else; and yet that, by some process of legerdemain, this square peg fits into the round hole when it gets there. The High Court we are told, of which gentlemen of this ill-trained class are constituent members, is the "nearest practical approximation" to "all the judicial accomplishments of a Civilian and a Barrister of the best stamp united in an individual."

Now we are far from admitting that C. S. has proved that the Civilian element is indispensable to the constitution of a High Court of appeal at all: we do not see that he has made out that the especial knowledge of India and Indian manners, so much vaunted by the service, which has been gained by a man who has been for many years "*en rapport* with the people to whom he has to dispense justice," is otherwise than overweighted by the disqualifications of his previous course of life in a Court which commands all the resources of argument and grave learning: or that this special knowledge is by any means properly applied, in placing the possessor on the same Bench on equal terms with the highly trained Barrister Judge. It is certain that, in the English Court of Chancery, justice is reached with as much certainty as can be reasonably hoped for under any system of earthly jurisprudence: and yet the Vice-Chancellor has to consider a thousand subjects, on which he has no special knowledge. Now a patent case is before him with Mr. Grove, Q. C. labouring an abstruse question in mechanism or chymical analysis; now he is wading through a theological squabble between two sects of dissenters; now it is the custom of merchants, now the sanity of a testator at issue. The assistance of mechanics, chemists, dissenting parsons, merchants, and mad doctors is not rendered to the V. C. by placing those gentlemen on the Bench to act with him as Judges armed with equal authority. If each man knew the principles of law bearing upon the subject of his special study as well as the V. C., and could apply them as well, he would doubtless be the better Judge; but the experience of ages has shown that it is better to trust the trained lawyer than the man of special, and no legal knowledge, with the administration of justice in matters requiring that special knowledge.

Doubtless in cases, whose elucidation requires special knowledge, it is very difficult to know how, so to speak, to amalgamate that knowledge with the legal knowledge which has to decide them. But in matters of purely Indian customs, and in these alone can the Civilian Judge's knowledge be superior to that of the Barrister Judge, the Civilian Judge is as much bound as the Barrister by the evidence of witnesses speaking to those customs; and we do not see that any peculiar gift of weighing this evidence is possessed by the Civilian, or that the Original Side of the High Court is much at a loss without it. But if it is thought that these Mofussil appeals require a particular treatment, the English Court of Admiralty seems to us to afford an excellent model, for uniting special knowledge of a subject and legal training. The presiding Judge is there assisted by two Trinity House masters replete with nautical learning; and upon matters nautical their opinion is taken and acted upon, while the Judge is responsible for the law. In this way might the Civilian's previous training be rendered much more useful than at present, and when the Bench is amalgamated after this fashion may C. S. surely look for that delicacy and respect in the Bombay Bar towards it, which he failed to discover in the champagne-extracted cheers which greeted Sir Mordaunt Wells's postprandial philippics.

THE very interesting lecture given the other evening by Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen brings forcibly before us the advance made of late years by some of the educated natives, and shows us what secular education can do. The missionary party have always asserted that education when not combined with religious instruction, that is with instruction in Christianity, will leave a man worse than it found him, for it destroys his religion without substituting another in its place. What good is it, they ask, to teach a native physical geography and geology, and thereby destroy his faith in the cosmogony of the Puraunas, unless you implant at the same time a belief in the Mosaic cosmogony? Surely it is better that a man should hold to some religion, though a false one, than that he should be utterly without a God.

This reasoning is on the face of it fallacious, even granting for the sake of argument that the results so prophesied by those who see no middle term between orthodox Hindooism and Christianity invariably follow secular education. We are inclined to hold with Bacon, that it is better to disbelieve in the existence of a God than to have base and derogatory notions of the Deity. Can there be any doubt that Scepticism is better than belief in the degrading puerilities of the Puranas, or that Atheism is infinitely preferable to the vile obscenities of Sakti-worship? Yet the Christian champions of Hindoo orthodoxy virtually deny this by the position they lay down as the premiss of their argument. English clergymen of both High and Low Church meet on the common ground of hatred of scepticism, and so conservative are they in their religious politics that they would rather see a Hindoo trammelled in the bonds of a degrading religion than freed from them on any other condition than that of entering the Christian Church. That this is no exaggeration any dispassionate person will bear witness who has read the remarks made by the missionary party on the tendency of the Government system of education, and their denunciations of the awful consequences that will ensue if the Bible is not introduced into every native school.

We have allowed, for the sake of argument, that secular education generally ends in Atheism or Scepticism, and have shown that even such a result is far preferable to the darkness of Hindooism; but our study of the times has led us to conclusions widely differing from those of the extreme missionary party. It is true that a good many of the younger portion of the educated natives celebrated their emancipation from Hindoo superstitions by loud assertions of Atheism and feeble assaults on Christianity with weapons taken from the armouries of Paine, Voltaire, and Gibbon, but they did so simply from motives of vanity. They wanted to hear their own voices, to make a peacock display of their talents. They fully succeeded in exposing their own ignorance and flippancy, and in bringing discredit on the cause of native education. But while they were indulging in their ape-like gibbers and antics Ram Mohun Roy and others of the same stamp were steadily and thoughtfully laying the foundation of a system which already exercises no small influence over native thought. Gradually clearing away the excrescences that have defaced and obscured the real character of the Hindoo religion they pointed triumphantly to the pure Theism of the Vedas as their belief. Their successors followed in the same path and have elaborated a system which, however imperfect in itself, is as far above ordinary Hindooism as Heaven is above the Earth. The Brahmo Somaj tenets may be defined as a sort of Christianity without Christ. Though rather shadowy and undefined they still inculcate a pure morality. Surely in such a consummation there are ample grounds for congratulation.

One reason of the dislike of the missionary party to the class we have been referring to arises from their desire to have a large number of converts to show on their returns, and they look on every man who has forsaken Hindooism without embracing Christianity as a sort of swindler. He has no right, they think, to leave the one banner without enrolling himself under the other. For our own part we cannot but rejoice that the majority of educated natives, instead of blindly and without reflection becoming converts to Christianity, choose rather to look about them and reflect soberly and earnestly. We have not much faith in sudden conversion, not even in that of the gentleman immortalized by Sydney Smith "who was cured of scrofula and infidelity by one sermon of Mr. Coles." We look on Theism as a sort of half way house to Christianity, and, from the tone of thought of such men as Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, we argue most hopefully for the future. Pure Theism will never eventually satisfy an earnest and inquiring mind.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of to-day:—

The provinces of Central and Western India are suffering from the effects of an outbreak of cholera almost as deadly and widespread as that which three years ago ravaged Hindustan. Letters from most parts of the Bombay Presidency and adjacent territories give sickening accounts of the desolation which this fearful pestilence has made in the land. In Berar and Khandeish the people are dying by the hundred every day; and not only are the natives perishing in multitudes, but many Europeans (principally among those employed on the Railway) have fallen victims to the fell disease for which human skill seems unable to invent a remedy. From Surat we hear hardly less sad a tale; and, although Bombay itself is still comparatively free from cholera, the districts of the Southern Concan have been stricken as heavily as Guzerat. On the road from Nagotna to the foot of the Mahableshwur Ghants, for example, the most horrible sights are to be witnessed—villages deserted by all who have had strength to flee and occupied only by festering corpses, while along the wayside the only signs the traveller sees of the presence of human beings in the country are the bodies of men, some dying, some dead, some already half devoured by jackals. The Government of Bombay has up to this time made no effort (not even by the appointment of a Cholera Commission) to stay the progress of the plague; though much might be done by the judicious distribution of medicines and the employment of a special staff of medical graduates, if not to drive cholera out of the Presidency, at least to save a large proportion of its victims. So, while all the great men in Bombay are singing peans over the unprecedented prosperity of Western India, the poor population of the agricultural districts is left to die of cholera or of the famine caused by the high prices of food.

Sir Mordaunt Wells's speech to the members of the Bombay Bar (published in our *Overland Summary* of the 12th instant) has been made the text for our unusually lively controversy in the Bombay newspapers. The *Times of India*, constituting itself the champion of the Civil Service, which Sir Mordaunt had so unsparingly ridiculed, denounced in terms of unmeasured vituperation not only the ex-Judge of the High Court of Calcutta but all Judges and Barristers in India, and actually went to the length of asserting that a Civilian, thirty years of age, with say seven years' experience of Indian life, is as well qualified to sit on the Bench of the High Court as My Lord Chief Justice. To the credit of the Bombay Civilians one of their number, who speaks with authority as the representative of nine-tenths of the Service, has publicly and emphatically repudiated the advocate who preferred such absurd claims in their behalf, and has stated that the service fully acknowledge the necessity of "forensic training" as the best part of the preparation for a judicial career. This is a practical admission of the unfitness of Civil Servants for seats on the Bench; since, although it is true that some of them may succeed in being called to the Bar, they cannot possibly have the opportunity of enjoying the advantage of that "forensic training" without which no Barrister can be raised to the dignity of a Judge.

The Persian Gulf Telegraph expedition continues to be singularly successful. The work of submerging the second great section of the cable (from Cape Mussendom across the Gulf to Bushire) was completed on the 22nd inst., and the Bombay Government has now the means of direct telegraphic communication with the British Resident at Bushire, a matter of no small political importance at this moment. The laying out of the third and last section of the cable (from Bushire to Bussora) has not yet been commenced; but it is reasonable to anticipate that by the time this mail reaches England the whole line will have been finished and placed in proper working order. The sole cause of anxiety is the hostility of the Arab tribes, who have become very troublesome near Mussendom as well as at the head of the Gulf. H. M. S. *Vigilant*, Commander Hobson, has gone up the Gulf to keep watch over the telegraph stations on the coast.

The Bhore Ghaut Railway Incline has at last been fairly opened for passenger traffic, after having been regularly worked by goods trains for several months; and Poona can now be reached in eight hours from Bombay. In another direction the Bombay and Baroda Line is finished, and special trains occasionally run direct from the Presidency town to Ahmedabad; but the fencing and permanent way of the southern line are not yet in a satisfactory condition, and the stations have still to be built—deficiencies which have, it is understood, induced the Government to refuse their sanction to the opening of the railway till after the monsoon.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who has brought with him to Bombay his mother's remains in order that the body may be burnt after the Sikh custom, seems to meet considerable difficulty in fulfilling this pious duty, as the Brahmins have scruples about paying the last rites of their religion to one who died in a foreign land, and whose body has been embalmed by infidel hands. These scruples of conscience will, it may be hoped, yield to the influence of a golden bribe, and the ashes of the Maharanee be at last consigned to a quiet resting-place. The Maharajah has been received in Bombay with more courtesy and honour than were shown him at Madras and Calcutta on his former visit to India. He is the guest of Sir Bartle Frere at Government House, and is paid all the attention due to one who has long been a favoured member of the Court of Queen Victoria. The Prince seems to wish to live as quietly and unostentatiously as possible. He takes great interest in religious matters, attending service at the Free Church, and showing himself in all his actions a devout practical Christian.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

IV.

I SHALL conclude my description of the geographical features of these provinces by noticing the south eastern portion which stretches from the valley of the Wyne Gunga and the plains of Chutteesghur, down to the Godavery in the south, and almost to the range of the eastern ghaut mountains that overhang the districts of Bengal and Madras. It is divided into two portions by the Indrawntty river, which, rising in the Eastern Ghaut, bends in a south west course to join the Godavery. With a few small and rare exceptions the upper portion north of the Indrawntty is composed of outlying portions of the Chumlah, Bhuudarah, and Raepore districts, and of the Bustar State. A very interesting report has just been published by Captain Glasford, Deputy Commissioner of Sironcha, to whom is fairly due the credit of having been the first to throw a clear light on the habits and manners of the various tribes inhabiting that country. I shall with your permission notice the above report in another letter, but meanwhile I would refer your readers to the official account of the Bustar dependency published in No. XXXIX. of Selections from the Records of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Beyond Bustar, stretching far to the north-east, close up to Sumbulpore, is the State of Kalahnudy; it is entirely uncultivated and uninhabited. It is unsurveyed, and almost untrodden by man, except in one line traversed once or twice a year by the hardy Bunjarra traders with their long string of laden bullocks. The whole of this tract is believed to abound in hill and woods, but the climate is deadly. In some places it is known to contain valuable and extensive forests; in the hills to the north the river Mahanuddy has its source. To the south-west, nearer to the Godavery, is the solitary mountain of Soorjaghur, rising to a height of 4,000 feet, said to be crowned with Hindoo temples. In area this district is as large as two or three of the districts in the settled provinces, yet its total revenues are under a few thousand rupees, and its population is under a few thousand souls.

The lower portions south of the Indrawntty touch upon the Jeypore State, which is under the political jurisdiction of the Madras Presidency. Near to Jeypore rises the Seraee river, which runs southwards to join the Godavery; but it is not navigable. Its junction with the Godavery is near that great gorge where the Godavery bursts through the Eastern Ghauts in its course to the sea, and also near the boundary of the Rajah Mundry district of the Madras Presidency. During the past year Captain T. P. Basevi, Royal Engineers and First Assistant Grand Trigonometrical Survey in charge of the coast series, made a recognisance of a portion of the Jeypore territory from Vizagapatam to Vuraparun, at the foot of the hills to Jeypore city, and on to Bhudurchundem on the Godavery. This was a tract of country never before traversed by any European. I now have to particularize the long strip of territory lying along the left hand of the Godavery, and between the southern boundary of the Bustar State and the river. On the left bank of the Wyne Gunga, near its junction, commences the civil district of the Godavery, which extends all down the left bank of the river to its headquarters near Sironcha: at this junction is situated the British territory of Aheree, remarkable for its teak forests, of great height and girth, which are still preserved, and are the best of those that have survived the wasteful expenditure of late years. The advantage of the proximity of these to the Godavery is obvious. The hills, clothed with various kinds of useful forest, stretch down to the river bank: at one point they present a striking and beautiful aspect. Right from the river's bank, there rises the teak forest, clothing the hill side and exhibiting a continuous mass of yellow blossom. Above the forest, which extends up to a height of two or three hundred feet, there again abruptly rises the red sandstone, standing over the forest like a vast wood of masonry. Here, however, the teak is of a second rate character, and, though useful for many purposes, does not attain that size which is suitable for first class buildings, and which the forest department delight to see. In many parts of these hills there is iron ore, of second rate quality, but in considerable abundance. Nearer Sironcha there open out valleys where the hills on either side are covered with second rate teak, and the low land with its rich black soil is partially cultivated and greatly improveable. At Sironcha itself there is an old fort overhanging the river, built by a former officer of the Nizam's Government.

I am indebted to Mr. Temple's report on the navigation of the Godavery for the following particulars regarding Sironcha: "Sironcha is politically in an advantageous situation, commanding both the Godavery and Pranhuta rivers up and down, jutting forward somewhat and facing the Nizam's territory. While on the one hand it is suited to be the civil headquarters of the Godavery, on the other hand it is not so far distant from Nagpore as to be cut off from communication. It is 115 miles from Chanda, whence there is regular communication with Nagpore 100 miles further on, so that the total distance of Sironcha from Nagpore is 215 miles. The village of Sironcha was nothing but a few huts: bazaars are being laid out and shops are gradually being taken up. But at present there is a great deficiency of population. The station itself is well placed on a sandy and rocky eminence. There is a jungle at the bank of it, which has caused sickness, but is now being cleared; this done it ought to be a healthy place. A large tank is being constructed in the neighbourhood. On one side is a fine valley for cultivation, on the other side the country is jungly. Near here is the hill of Sirkonda about 1,200 feet high, where it is proposed to send convalescents in the fever season for change of air. At Sironcha itself, there is a fine reach of the river to be seen, and three rivers are visible, the Prunheta, the Godavery proper, and the Indrawutty, flowing through tracts fairly endowed by nature, but much neglected by man. On the left or British bank, the country is more hilly, more jungly, and worse cultivated. On the right or Nizam's bank, it is more open and better cultivated, and at the confluence there stretch out fine tongues of cultivated land. On one of these there is the well known Raleshwur, with its temples sacred to the Godavery."

Such are the main features of the station of Sironcha, and that part of the district of the Upper Godavery, extending along the left bank of that river. It was ceded to our Government by the Nizam in exchange for certain territories made over to him in 1860. Since the beginning of 1861 it has been under our rule: its extreme length is about 224 miles, its breadth is stated on an average to be about 16 miles, its area in square miles is 3,905, but very little of this is cultivated, most of the land being hill rock and sandstone. The existing resident population is under 35,000 souls. Over so large a tract the relative portion of the several castes, of course, vary, but it may be said that the Brahmins are from 2 to 8 per cent., the Rajpoots and Mahomedans very rare, the Telungoo people immigrants from the coast from 40 to 50 per cent., and the Gonds from 30 to 40 per cent. Mr. Temple accounts for the deterioration of this tract of late years, from its unfortunate situation under the Nizam's Government before the cession. It was separated from the Deccan by the river, and being the only tract belonging to the Nizam across the river, and being the extreme outlying portion it was much neglected, and there were constant plunderings going on among the petty Chiefs, which did much to depopulate the country; but this has ceased since the introduction of British rule.

I have now briefly described the external aspect of these Provinces, vast in geographical area, infinitely varied, in local and topographical details, sometimes flat and fertile, but generally wild and rugged, abounding in hills, forests, and jungle, sparingly populated, and scantily cultivated for the most part, but occasionally opening out into long and broad tracts covered with harvests and thickly populated, on the whole poor and unproductive at present, but rich in various resources as I shall show in future letters, and capable of indefinite development by European colonization. The rules for the sale of waste lands as published by the Chief Commissioner are that in those districts which are wild, jungly, remote, or insalubrious, the maximum limit for each grant is higher, and the price per acre lower than in those districts which are far from the above disadvantages. It is hoped that in this way capital and enterprise may be attached to those localities where their application is most needed, and that special inducement may be offered to Europeans to come and settle here. I would draw the attention of your Bombay capitalists to these rules. "There are five thousand acres from the maximum limit of land to be sold in one lot in the Raepore, Belaspore, Sumbalpore, Mundla, Upper Godavery and Hoshungabad districts, and three thousand acres in the districts of Nursingpore, Chanda, Bhundara, Wurda, Jubbulpoor, Nagpore, Chindwarra, Seonee, Sanger, Baitool, and Dumoh. The upset price of the land will be as follows: In the Raepore, Belaspore, and Mundla districts, eight annas per acre. In the Sumbulpore and Upper Godavery districts, one rupee an acre, and in the remainder two rupees eight annas an acre. On payment of one-tenth of the purchase money, and the expenses of survey, demarcation, advertisement, and sale, the purchaser will receive a deed, signed by the Deputy Commissioner, conveying to him the lot in full hereditary and transferable proprietary rights, free from all demand on account of land revenue for ever, but subject, nevertheless, to all general taxes and local rates imposed by law, or by the Government. There is no prohibition against the same person applying for two or more lots of land, provided that such application contains no more than the maximum of acres prescribed for the district or locality in which the said lots are situated. Every lot must be compact, and shall not include more than one tract of land in a ring fence. Reserves of grazing land and forests of land for the growth of firewood near towns and stations; of building sites, parks, recreation grounds; of tracts possessing mineral wealth, stone quarries, and the like; and of land required for other special purposes are not to be sold under these rules, without the express sanction of the Chief Commissioner."

My letter has already extended to an unusual length, but the interest of the subject will, I hope, plead an excuse. I have one item of news to conclude with, namely, the headquarters of the Saugor Division, which has hitherto been located at Saugor, is to be moved to Hoshungabad after the monsoon, causing at the same time a change in the districts of Saugor and Dumoh, which will extend to Jubbulpoor and Chindwarra, and Nursingpore will be transferred from the Jubbulpoor Division to the new Hoshungabad Division. These changes were ordered by Mr. Temple, who arrived at Jubbulpoor from Calcutta on the 17th instant, and who has resumed the Chief Commissionership, Colonel Elliott being no doubt in your city when this is published, as he left Nagpore a few days ago.

FOREST RANGER.

A PRIVATE telegram to the *Englishman* says that the disputes between the Ameer of Cabul and his sons are daily on the increase. "We also are informed that the Mohmunds and Sakoonds are still troublesome. A band of Iranies (Khuzilbash) made an inroad into the country, but were repulsed by the Jygoons. All the Hindostanees had left the country."

THE *Phœnix* has been informed that the proposition for removing the Nimtollah Burning Ghaut was originally made, not by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as some of our native friends would suppose, but by a higher authority. The question being one of public nuisance existing within the metropolis, it was referred by the Viceroy to the Lieutenant-Governor for disposal.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

(REUTERS TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, 26TH FEB.

Discount 6 per cent.

England proposed to hold a Conference in London for the settlement of the Dano-German question, to which the German Confederation has been invited. Austria, Prussia, France, Denmark and probably Russia have accepted the proposition.

No suspension of hostilities.

Prussians retain Kolding and Jutland for strategical reasons, but will not advance further.

The Federal Diet has rejected the proposition of the Committee which declared the Treaty of London not binding on the Diet, and ordered a fresh report on the question.

Austria and Prussia have proposed to the Diet to transfer the Chief Command of Holstein to Prussia, and the appointment of two new Commissioners by Austria and Prussia.

Trial of Italian conspirators, including Mazzini, considered.

A vote of want of confidence proposed and negatived by 222 against 47.

On the discussion of the Army estimates, several members protested against the proposed reduction of 4,000 men; in spite of Lord Palmerston's appeal to proceed. Lindsay carried motion to report on the Estimates.

Osborne proposed postponement of discussion of the Navy Estimates for three weeks.

Animated debate in the House of Commons on the question of the non-production of the Danish papers.

Debate on the appointment of Lieut. General Gough to the Second Dragoon Guards.

NEW YORK, 13TH FEB.

An expedition of Federal troops from Charleston has landed at Jacksonville, Florida.

The Conscription bill has passed the Federal Congress. Slaves between the ages of fourteen and forty-five are liable.

NEW YORK, 19TH FEB.

Sherman has occupied Jackson in Mississippi, and advanced to Brandon.

Reported that Thomas has moved towards Dalton.

These movements are considered as the re-opening of the campaign; comprehending combined movement against Confederate positions at Mobile and Savannah. New Orleans will co-operate.

The Confederates are preparing.

President Davis has issued a hopeful proclamation.

The Federal Congress has passed a resolution favoring (change in) the American Constitution by abolition of slavery.

New York Herald asserts that Lincoln will proclaim universal emancipation.

It is reported that Johnstone is preparing to attack Chatanooga.

LONDON, 1ST MARCH.

A fortnight has been granted Denmark to answer Conference proposal.

The King, replying to a patriotic address of the Rigsdad, declared he would hold out to the utmost, and not admit of the abolition of any existing connection between Schleswig and Denmark.

The London Treaty is to be the basis of the proposed Conference.

Fair Dhollera, guaranteed on the spot, 22¼d. Dull.

Seven pounds 40-in. shirtings, 17s. 6d. Market flat.

NO DATE GIVEN.

Sir Charles Wood has stated that Military Authorities in the Indian Council are considering the best method of redressing grievances caused by the supersession of officers in regimental cadres by the accelerated promotion of those officers who joined the Staff Corps.

The Prussians have made a reconnaissance towards Duppel and captured Villy Duppel, but being within range of guns, retired after a protracted engagement.

The Germans are demolishing the Dannewerke.

Homburg Conference have agreed not to sanction any convention affecting the independence of the Duchies, and to take united action in case of any interference with Federal rights.

Austria and Prussia inform minor States that there is no necessity for any Federal reserve in Holstein.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

KURRACHEE, 25TH MARCH.
Steamer *Coringa* from Bombay anchored.

KURRACHEE, 26TH MARCH.
Steamer *Governor Higginson* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 25TH MARCH.
Steamer *Madras* sailed for Australia.
Steamer *Jeddo* sailed for China.

GALLE, 26TH MARCH.
Steamer *Bengal* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Golconda* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 25TH MARCH.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Bombay.

MADRAS, 27TH MARCH.
Steamer *India* sailed for Calcutta *via* Northern Ports

BIMLIPATAM, 26TH MARCH.
Steamer *Sydney* just sailed for Vizagapatam.

VIZAGAPATAM, 26TH MARCH.
Steamer *Sydney* from Bimlipatam anchored

VIZAGAPATAM, 27TH MARCH.
Steamer *Sydney* sailed for Calcutta.

NEGAPATAM, 26TH MARCH.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Bombay.

GWALIOR, 27TH MARCH.
Steamer *Vigilant* anchored at 4-45 P.M.

DOTTINGS BY AN INSOLVENT IN SEARCH OF PELF.

GALLE, 18TH MARCH.

THAT *amor nummi*, or rather that want of money, which is such a powerful prime mover, has taken me from the fair city of Bombay, to this lively place, en route to the flowery lands of the Celestial empire. I cannot honestly sooth my conscience, by laying the cause of my departure to your climate, for spite of defective drainage, and powerful odours, I believe the city of the Bucks is the healthiest I have as yet visited in India. Alas! too true, 'tis the want of hard cash takes me away whether I will or no.

Now, can you credit it, not a soul stirred, not a single movement was made to get up a testimonial for me. True I had cawed none, so I had no one to caw me; perhaps therein lies the secret, at any rate thereby hangs a tale. I intend for the future to study the sublime art of humbug profoundly. My good friend, Mr. Editor, let me offer you a small piece of advice—Go thou and do likewise: depend upon it, it is a very paying investment; an unanimous meeting, combined with a large and long subscription list, is not to be despised: unless you happen to be one of those foolish men who allow themselves to dwell on the cost at which such things too often are obtained; you may perchance be verdant enough to set a value on moral rectitude, and consistency of principle.

But away with the subject. Why try and retain the foul odours of the main drain, when I am drawing in life, and health, and breath of the pure sea breeze, that is helping to propel the fine ship *Jeddo* on her southward course? Did you ever have the good fortune to travel by her? Some time back, I took passage from Suez to Bombay in her; then she reflected the highest credit on her commander and officers, and she still fully maintains her reputation. Her good order, cleanliness, and quiet discipline, are not to be surpassed,—what a tremendous profit she must be making for that bloated monopoly the P. & O. This trip, with a full staff of servants, and perfectly equipped in every respect, we number two first class passengers. One is comfortably berthed on the starboard side, and the other on the port side of the ship, so that we manage to jog along without quarrelling for room; the purser expects a dozen more at Galle. I should like to know on which side of the profit and loss account our talented and versatile friend, the accountant of the *Times of India*, would put the results of our voyage. I should be sorry myself to have to pay the loss, but what if I had? They canna tak the breeks off a Heilandman, nor get money out of an insolvent.

What doleful wails your Calcutta contemporaries are making over the failure of their prophecies of success to the London and East India Steam Shipping Company. They had the ships, and made fair passages round the Cape; yet they have discovered, like many more before them, that steam is an expensive plaything, and steam vessels tickish things to manage. Machinery will break down, ships will go ashore, freights will fall, and passengers will grumble: nothing but an enormous capital, combined with practical experience, will tide a steam shipping company over the struggles of a stormy infancy into the smooth waters of prosperity.

The green shores of Ceylon and weather worn ramparts of Galle tell me this part of the passage is nearly over, but I hope from Singapore you will get another dot from

BOB PRINGLE.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

KURRACHEE, 21ST MARCH.

WHEN last heard from the Commissioner and Colonel Marston, Superintendent of Police, was near Futtehpore in the Bhawulpore country, tiger-hunting. One day they beaters drove out eight tigers, one only of which was hit once, it is said, by Colonel Marston, and again by Mr. Melvill, the Judicial Assistant Commissioner; but the brute was not put *hors de combat*, and retreated into a thick jungle to which fire was set to smoke him out. As the expedient did not rouse him, it was concluded the ounces of lead that had been administered to him had operated effectually; and the party thereupon descended from their *machans* to look up the spoils. In the search, one of the beaters who had advanced some distance from the rest suddenly caught a glimpse of the tiger which was not only alive but in the

in the fact that the bullion remittances up-country have commenced again.

The Bank looks strong enough with its crore of cash, but the Directors would do well to bear in mind that little or no silver can be expected by the next mail or two from England. Money is certainly now dear, but with a revival in the price of cotton at home, and its present rates of discount, a fortnight would render the Bank as helpless as it was last November. TIN.

WHERE IS THE CORONER?

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I saw a paragraph in your paper about a fortnight ago stating that a European, bound hand and foot, and in an advanced state of decomposition, had been found in the water off the Mazagon Bunder.

No further notice of it appears to have been taken of this extraordinary affair. I have since learnt that the man when taken out of the water presented a ghastly sight. His hands and feet were tied, and round his neck and shoulders were the marks of several stabs. The body lay on the Bunder during the whole of one day, and was buried without even a coroner's inquest being held on it.

What a contrast this to the "hue and cry" raised over the remains found on one of the buttresses of Waterloo Bridge some years ago! Somebody must be acquainted with the full details of finding the body, and its interment, and surely it is not too much to ask that they be given to the public. What is the Coroner about?

ATOM.

26th March.

KILLING NO MURDER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am master of a ship now in port, one of my officers has threatened my life, he swore he would be the death of me before he got home. I sent for the police and when they came on board my officer repeated the threat before the Inspector. Knowing the determined character of the man, and feeling that my life was really in danger, I had him brought before the Magistrate at once: what was the result? Why, His Worship told me that it was a case that did not come under the Act: he would hear no explanation but dismissed the case. Sir, as I am not allowed to discharge the man, will you kindly advise me through your valuable paper how I am to act under these circumstances?

AN ILL-USED SHIPMASTER.

Bombay Harbour, 27th March.

*** The Magistrate must surely have misunderstood the circumstances of the case.—ED. *B. G.*

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the *Gazette* of Monday last, you mentioned the names of the stations proposed to be opened on the line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway between this and Baroda. With regard to these stations I beg to state in behalf of the residents of Bassein, that the one proposed to be opened at Manickpoora will be to the great majority of them very distant; and therefore quite out of the proper place. Besides, there is really nothing in Manickpoora to entitle it to be honoured with a railway station. It is a straggling, wretched village, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. A more central station—one between Manickpoora and Nagaom—will be preferable, and convenient alike to commerce and the community.

Mr. Editor, will you kindly ascertain and inform your readers of the probable time when the line will be opened to Surat: as we are all very anxious to see it in full working order.

A NATIVE.

Bombay, 26th March.

THE TOWN DUTIES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Wherever I go, whether to the shop of a grain-seller, or to the depot of a dealer in firewood, the general complaint of the dealers is that they pay town duties and octroi on articles of consumption far more in proportion. It is asserted by some that it is a mere pretence of the dealers: but as far as I know—they are not in a position to prove it. The people of the poor and middle classes, particularly those who live on fixed salaries, contract debts every month, and when they cannot bear the burden they curse their lives. The "Grain Company" and several other companies are intended for their good; but it will be some time before they enjoy the benefit of them. The Justices of the Peace know their grievance, and the speeches made by some of them in the late meeting as regards the abolition of duties were admirable. I hear that the Sub-Committee has prepared its report, and it is generally believed that the duties will be abolished; but the people are impatient to know the result. TAXPAYER.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I see an advertisement in your journal, from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for some active intelligent young men for up-country work, offering good wages. What are the advantages that educated applicants are very often disappointed as to the nature of the work to be performed, and the amount of wages. Now, I am just from College, and not yet "caught;" and, before being so, I would be glad to see the advertisement in the proper form, viz., stating the nature of the work and the salary. I beg your pardon, *wages*. This would save Mr. Barnett and your humble correspondent a deal of trouble—and time too—these advertisements, so vaguely worded, frighten a newcomer like myself: it might be a situation which exposed the man who filled it to the blazing sun all day, and to the cholera as well; and the Company might think 100 or 150 rupees a month good wages for such risks! But in these times, when provisions of all kinds are so dear, and the cholera fearfully on this side of India, the above salaries would not induce any respectable active young man to accept the offer. There has been much disappointment on this line, and much grumbling, and I must certainly say that it would be only fair for the Company to state the nature of the work and the pay. Applying to the Secretary at so great a distance as I and many others are from Bombay might be useless, as before a reply—if any—reached us, we might lose a better offer. Employment in the Railway just now is not very tempting under any circumstances. A SUBSCRIBER.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The recent appearance of the Government resolution on the "proposed removal of the Byculla Schools," and the appointment of a "special commission" to enquire more fully into the subject, brings the matter once more before the public: and it behoves all who hold the orphan's cause dear to come forward and assist the commission at this time in any way in which they may think they can do so.

All honour to the Government for pushing the enquiry to its legitimate length. The Managing Committee of the Bombay Education Society had a right to be heard, and we shall only be doing them justice patiently to consider their views enunciated in the Report of their Sub-Committee. Government have proposed the Sub-Committee enumerate the following disadvantages if the schools were removed to a hill climate:—

1. There is nothing in their sanitary condition to render the removal desirable.
2. It will deprive them of the benefits of publicity.
3. It will separate the children from the energetic operation of Christian civilization.
4. It will deprive the children of frequent opportunities of seeing their parents and friends.
5. It will interfere with efficient teaching.

The only advantage which the Sub-Committee can see in the removal is—Improvement in the physical condition of the children.

The great object aimed at by the Bombay Education Society in the training of these children is "to send forth good and useful members of society."

I have stated the argument as regards removing the schools to the hills, so far as the Bombay Education Society has brought it, and from the Managing Committee's point of view.

The question re-opens as to the advisability of removing a portion of the schools to Poona; and here the Managing Committee "regret that their experience will not enable them to offer much for the consideration of Government on this point," so that no one can hardly suppose *this* Managing Committee to be the same with that Committee which was able to pronounce so certainly on the advantages of removing the schools to a hill climate. *Now* they would shift the removal to Poona to the shoulders of "medical men to report definitely on the question." By this it must be meant that the physical condition only required report, and that the advantages which they were sure applied to the hills were of no moment when Poona was to be considered. And if this is what was meant, the question naturally arises why were not medical men asked for a definite report when the proposal of removal to the hills was before the Committee? The Committee that can balance so well the advantages and disadvantages of removal of the schools to the hills would surely have found it an easier task to pronounce an opinion on the proposed removal to Poona. This leads us naturally to the conclusion that but little knowledge was brought to the consideration of these important questions, and very little external evidence sought for. I may say this in all fairness, else the evidence of medical men in Poona which could have been had for the asking would have been found embodied in the views of the Committee on the removal to Poona question.

It was well that Government joined these opinions together, and, viewing them as an whole, found reason to extend the enquiry, and place it in the hands of men of judgment and experience. We can thank that Government with our whole hearts for giving heed to the wants of the orphan, and for recognizing in the dead soldier's child its own adopted son or daughter. This being so, what encouragement have all who can, to come forward and help the enquiry by every possible means.

The objects held in view by Government are to make good and useful members of society.

And this involves considerations of health and disease in Bombay, Poona, the Hills, Poorundhur, Aboo, Ootakmund, Panchgunnee:—

1. Regarding the period of infancy up to the age of 7, recognizing sexual differences.
2. Regarding the period of youth up to the age of 14.
3. Regarding the period of adolescence up to the age of say 20.
4. Regarding the period of man or womanhood from 20 years and upwards.

It involves considerations of the same questions as regards the other hill stations in India where schools have been already established.

The new commission is able to do the work nobly, and perhaps I can give but little help. I would, however, crave space for some remarks which I am desirous of making on the views of the Managing Committee of the Byculla Schools, and after doing so I purpose entering into some of the points connected with climate, statistics, and the opinions of others.

29th March. B,

BOMBAY.

THE body of a newly born child was found on Thursday last at the Golla lane in the Fort.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHIR READYMONEY has presented a large collection of books to the respective head masters of the Nowsaree and Gundevee Schools, for the use of the young students.

MR. VEERCHUND DEEPCHUND, the head mooaim of the firm of the Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy at Bombay, has presented a sum of rupees three hundred to the Hemabhoy Institute at Ahmedabad.

ON Wednesday last a labourer employed in blasting at Sewree was, by the premature ignition of the train which he was tamping with an iron-bar, so much injured that he died on Friday at the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE undermentioned officer has obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route on medical certificate subject to confirmation:—

Assistant Surgeon H. A. Coghlan, 18th Royal Irish.

A COMMANDER of a ship now in harbour brought up his boatswain on Saturday last on a charge of threatening his (the captain's) life. To the intense astonishment of the skipper he was informed that the Mercantile Marine Act did not provide for such cases.

MESSRS. SOMNATH NARRAYENDASS, VANMALEEDASS NARRAYENDASS and HURGOVUN JAVUR, have paid a very handsome sum to the Committee of the Relief Fund which has been established at Ahmedabad, for rendering assistance to the starving population of that locality.

THE troops in Garrison will parade in the following order for brigade exercise near the Band Stand to-morrow morning, at a quarter to 6 A. M., drawn up in line of contiguous columns at quarter distance, right in front, H. M.'s 28th Foot, H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I., and 21st Regiment.

IT is stated that Dr. Haug intends shortly to visit the libraries of the two Chief Dustoors of the Parsee community of Bombay, Dustoor Pestonjee Byramjee and Dustoor Jamasjee Muncherjee. The library of the latter named Dustour contains many valuable works on the Zend and Pehlvi languages.

WE understand that the Association for ameliorating the condition of the poor Zoroastrians of Persia intend to open a boarding school and a school of industry at that country, and for that purpose it is stated that a public meeting of the Parsee community of Bombay will shortly be convened.

THE enterprising merchants of Ahmedabad have encouraged the educated young men of that place to start a journal on the model of the *Surat Friend*. From a correspondent of Ahmedabad we learn that on the 15th instant, the new paper under the name *Parja Bhedaees* made its appearance. We wish the new born journal success.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the Local and General intelligence of the past fortnight, and specially-written Market and Freight Reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Import and Export, and Freight Markets.

A VERNACULAR contemporary hears that Mr. C. J. Davies, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Surat, had been by order of Government suspended from his appointment, on account of a long delay in the disposing of a certain case which he had the power to decide. Our contemporary learns that the Collector, Mr. Rogers, has since recommended Government to reinstate Mr. Davies in his appointment.

WE hear that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, interpreter to the High Court, after a service of twenty-five years has applied for his pension; and that he intends after retiring from the public service to pay a visit to England. Mr. Nowrojee has spent the greater part of his time in improving the condition of the poor and ignorant portion of the native community. He has taken the lead in forming several societies which are now in existence in the town and island of Bombay. Mr. Nowrojee is very much respected by his countrymen for the real he evinces in the cause of reform among the native community.

THE ship *Octavia* which arrived here from Hong-Kong, bringing a number of Chinese artisans for the land reclamation works, lost two of the number from habit of opium eating and death. The private supply of opium was exhausted before reaching Bombay, and from the medical evidence it appears that if opium is supplied in large quantities and suddenly and completely withdrawn death ensues. An inquest was held on a body and a verdict given in accordance with the above. Thirty-six of the Chinese brought by the *Octavia* have been admitted into hospital, most of them are suffering from fever, a few from dysentery, three from scurvy, and two from a dangerous blood disease.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, Captain Beasley, to Aden and Suez on the 29th inst.:—

For Aden.—Captain Prideaux and native servant; Mr. R. M. Brereton; and Colonel and Mrs. Villas, 95th Regiment.

For Suez.—Mr. Creagh and 2 children; Mrs. Dapping; Mr. J. Achenbach; Mr. Cheetham; Mr. J. R. Manning; Mr. Gray; Lieutenant Conolly Brown, R. A.; Mrs. Brown, child, and servant; Mr. P. W. Braybrooke; Mr. Mercer; Mr. W. de Morin; Mr. Lane; Mr. Bradley; Dr. and Mrs. House; Mr. Stultz; Mr. J. Moriarty; Mr. D. A. Porte and servant.

For Southampton.—H. Bayle, Esq.; Mrs. Barton, 4 children, and servant; Mrs. Haines, 2 children and servant; Mrs. Blay; Mr. Johnston; Mrs. C. Hogg, 2 children and servant; Reverend and Mrs. Hadan, 3 children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Hood, 2 infants, and servant; Captain and Mrs. Holland, R. E., 3 children, and native servant; Major and Mrs. Hoskyns, C. B.; Lisbon; Captain and Mrs. Way and 3 children; Mr. Binks; Mr. Foggo; Dr. and Mrs. Bacot; Mr. Desney; Captain Coote; and Major Stubbs.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Killick; Hon'ble Mr. Fitz Williams, and Mr. Mellier; Mrs. Stevenson and 3 children; Mr. Warren and child; Mr. J. M. Pelly and 2 infants; W. R. Price, Esq.; Mr. H. Erskine; Mr. H. Durand; Captain Magrath 81st Regiment; Major Lore, the Royal Regiment; Colonel Impey, Bengal Engineers; Mr. Parkes; Lieutenant E. Jervis; Mr. Hudson; Mr. Gonne; and Captain and Mrs. Close and 2 children.

For Malta.—Miss Rainsford; Mrs. Williams and 2 children; and Mr. Paul Rennie and servant.

For Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Boyle; Mr. Metander; Major and Mrs. Schneider and child; His Highness Rajah Dhuleep Singh; and Mr. Scott.

THE LATE RANEE CHUNDA KOOER.—As our readers are already aware, the cause of the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh to Bombay is for the purpose of handing over the remains of his mother, the late Ranee Chunda Kooer, widow of the Maharaja Runjeet Singh, the most renowned ruler of the Punjab since its invasion by Alexander the Great, to her friends and connections, who are still followers of the Sikh religion; the young Prince, her son, having long since embraced the Christian religion and made England his future home. The body of the late Ranee, who died in England in Oct. last, whither she had proceeded with her son from Calcutta some years ago, accompanied by a few Sikh attendants, has undergone the process of embalming and was brought here by the Overland route some weeks since by one of the P. and O. Company's mail steamers. Prince Dhuleep Singh followed the remains shortly afterwards, and during his stay here has been the honoured guest of His Excellency the Governor at Parell. We now learn that the carrying out of the funeral rites in the case of the late Ranee is surrounded with much greater difficulties than the Prince had expected. The fact of the deceased Ranee having crossed the *Kalapee* sea and visited England was sufficient in itself in the eyes of bigotted Goorous and Brahmins to put her out of caste; but her dying in the polluted land of the Feringhee has, it seems, added considerably to the original difficulty. The process of embalming the body which had to be performed by Europeans, has also much increased the difficulties, and we are told that the Brahmins have absolutely refused to perform the funeral obsequies or to allow the body to be taken to any of the usual places of Hindoo cremation. The Ranee was by religion a Sikh, and, as those of her creed in Bombay have declined to have anything to do with the matter until the Gooroojee at Amritsur has been consulted, the funeral ceremonies are thus postponed *sine die* until some compromise with the priests can be come to. As Brahmins and Goorous are, however, persons with whom money is known to go a very great way if it be lavishly applied in the shape of alms, luxuries, and good feeding, we have no doubt that all difficulties will soon be removed, and that the ashes of the deceased Ranee will ere long be allowed to repose in the bed of some sacred river in the Deccan or Bengal, if not to mingle with those of her ancestors in the kingdom of the five rivers. The case is quite an exceptional one, and this is the first time that the remains of a Hindoo dying in Europe have ever been brought to India. Rammohun Roy, who died in England many years ago, was buried there, and there are instances of Hindoo merchants visiting Russia who died and were also buried there.

STRANDING OF THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S SCREW STEAMER "AUSTRALIAN":—This fine ship, which arrived in port from Newcastle at midnight on the 9th instant, is the property of the British and India Steam Navigation Company, and has been employed in running with the mail and passengers between the various Indian ports, until taken up by the Government for the conveyance of troops to New Zealand. She left Calcutta on the 10th November for Rangoon, where she took on board fourteen officers and three hundred men, and die of H.M. 68th Regiment, and sailed on the 21st November: she arrived at Melbourne on the 26th December, leaving again for Auckland on the 31st, where she arrived on the 8th instant. She landed all the troops in excellent health, and sailed for Newcastle on the 15th; there she took in coals, with the intention of proceeding direct to Calcutta, but she unfortunately took the ground when in the act of leaving the port, and it was found necessary to discharge a portion of her cargo before she could be floated again. It was then determined to bring her on to Sydney to be docked. The Australian is a screw steamer of 1200 tons, 270 feet in length by 35 feet beam, and is propelled by a pair of gear engines of 800 horse power. She was built at Dumbarton, about ten years ago, by Messrs. Denny and Co., who are also the makers of engines. The main saloon is a fine apartment, admirably arranged for allowing of ample ventilation, so desirable in the Indian seas; accommodation for the troops, running from the main saloon forward for the distance of 100 feet, large ports opening on both sides; the main deck is flushed, affording plenty of space for exercise.—The following account of the late accident has been furnished by the *Herald's* Newcastle correspondent:—"On the morning of 7th instant, the steamship Australian got underway with the intention of proceeding on her voyage to Calcutta with a full cargo of coal, she went down the channel in charge of Mr Pilot Hescott. On arriving opposite Scott's Point, the full force of the flood tide was felt, which caused the vessel to sheer round and, before the engines could be stopped she struck on the stony point, opposite the old Flagstaff Hill. It was nearly the top of high water at the time, and as the vessel was going half speed, all hopes of getting her off that tide were soon given up. The Harbour Master, Captain Allen with the pilots, lost no time in going off, and rendered every assistance in their power under the unfortunate circumstances. Several lighters were brought alongside, and the work of discharging a portion of the coal into them was at once commenced. The whole of the boats were lowered into the water to lighten the vessel, and it was ultimately found expedient to lower the topmasts. At low water she lay over on her port side, apparently lying very quiet, and not making any water. Every preparation was made to get the vessel off at high water; moorings were run out at the stern, steam was got up, and two steam-tugs held in readiness; but notwithstanding the whole of their united efforts, I regret to say they were of little avail, as the steamer still lies in the same position. The tide was very high this morning, and the same efforts were again made to get her off, but up to the time I write they have not succeeded. It is scarcely necessary to say this untoward accident has caused quite a feeling of general regret to prevail amongst our community. There are numerous surmises as to the actual cause of the accident, and who is to blame in the affair. No doubt the matter will form a subject of future enquiry. Captain Allen and pilots have been indefatigable in their exertions to get the vessel off, not having left her during the night."—*Sydney Morning Herald.*

MADRAS.

ALTHOUGH we gave a rather full account of the Oratorio on Wednesday night, in our yesterday's paper, we make no apology for again alluding to it in our Notes of the Week. Our anticipations of its success were fully realized, and we congratulate Mr. Mayne and the Amateur Choir on the perfection of their performance, and the just appreciation by the audience who for the first time assembled in this city for a sacred Concert. The Banqueting Hall was well and most respectably filled; even the Gallery being crowded. The performers commanded sustained attention and unflagging interest throughout. The most fastidious ear was bereft of opportunity for criticism, and the sublime and touching strains of the solos, followed up by the splendid volume of the choruses, must have affected the most unmusical soul. The collections, we conclude, have added largely to the Cathedral Choir Fund, and we hope that the high patronage and support avoided to the evening's performance, will encourage the Choir and Amateurs to favour the public at an early date with another Concert.—*Athenæum March* 19.

BENGAL.

THE ship *Arabistan* that came up a few days ago in a leaky state, has been put into dock. The damage sustained, it is found, is to her keel, which has started owing to having touched the ground whilst she was proceeding down the river, and the water got into her hold through the seam at the keel. The vessel will, it is believed, proceed to sea, after being repaired in dock here.—*Englishman, March* 16.

A NEST of coiners have been discovered at Howrah; the police seized four men on the 13th, and dies for eight anna and four anna pieces were found in their possession. But there is a gang, who have been fabricating spurious mohurs from gold mohurs, who have not yet been found. The detective police, however, are on their track, and will probably soon account for them.

Now it is decidedly going on a large scale, coining base gold and silver, there is a band of ingenious fellows, who sweat the coin by means of sulphuric acid, to the detriment of the Queen's currency.—*Id.*

AN impression has somehow got aboard that Sir Charles Trevelyan is going to do away with the Income Tax. We have no doubt the report will receive rapid and extensive circulation, and be believed in largely too, since men easily believe what they wish to be true. We fear, however, that it will turn out that the rumour is too good to be true. The fact is, Sir Charles cannot afford to abolish the Income Tax. The chances are that Government may have to borrow, but the mystery that hangs over the coming Budget will all be cleared up in three weeks at most.—*Phœnix, March* 19.

THE Superintendent of Mysore, Major Bowring, recently recommended the withdrawal of the troops from the Raja's port, much to the dissatisfaction of the said Raja. The government, we hear, has approved of Major Bowring's suggestion.—*Englishman, March* 19.

WE understand that it is finally decided that the Viceroy and his Council proceed to the North-West, on Tuesday, the 5th of April. Mr. Harrington and Mr. Maine do not accompany His Excellency. The Viceroy will probably open the whole line of railway to Ghazeeabad, a place within ten miles of Delhi.—*Id.*

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 16th March, 1864.

PRESENT.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.

The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.

The Hon'ble W. Grey.

The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C.B.

The Hon'ble A. A. Roberts, C.B.

The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson.

The Hon'ble C. H. Brown.

The Hon'ble J. N. Bullen.

The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS (PRESIDENCY TOWNS) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine, in moving for leave to introduce a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and to provide for the appointments of an increased number of judges of those courts, said—"It is no doubt well known to your Excellency and the Council that a bill intituled for the improvement of civil justice in suits of small value was among those published by the late Viceroy under the 19th of our rules for the conduct of business. It proposes certain alterations, which I believe to be improvements, in the constitution of the Small Cause Courts, and the statement of objects and reasons sketches a plan, to be executively carried out, for the extension of the Small Cause Court system in the Mofussil. The measure is one to which I attach very great importance, but it must inevitably bring up a large number of fundamental questions respecting the administration of civil justice in India, and will probably give occasion for lengthened discussion. Now one result of the calamitous event which occurred in the autumn has been greatly to disturb all our legislative arrangements, and to materially shorten the time which, with due consideration for the additional members, can be appropriated to our sittings. Under these circumstances, I have determined to right, by precedence of importance, to give precedence to certain other Bills, which though not of greater importance in some respects than the measure to which I have referred, have nevertheless been much longer before the Council, or much longer in preparation. The event has, I think, proved the propriety of this course, for the Bill, before it separates, will, I trust, have passed the Registration, Emigration and Cantonment Magistrate's bills— all of them measures long demanded and of first class importance—not to speak of measures also important in their way, such as the Whipping Act, the Aden Act, and the Official Trustee Bill, which have before completion of the delay which has occurred in regard to the bill to improve the administration of civil justice; indeed much information on its subject has yet to come in from the local governments, and I am constantly in receipt of suggestions (and of course of complaints also) which have reference to it, some of them valuable, others only partially so. I think that there is at least this advantage even in foolish complaints, that they attract attention to the points on which misapprehension exists. Moreover one of the bills which I hope will be passed —the Registration Bill—is almost a condition precedent to any amendment of the actual constitution of civil justice in India." Mr. Maine, after stating that for these reasons he would not be able to take up the Bill to which he referred during the present sitting, proceeded to say that there was one class of Small Cause Courts which urgently and immediately demanded the attention of the Council, the Small Cause Courts of the Presidency towns. There was no reason in theory why a court which had jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 should not have it up to Rs. 1,000, and public feeling was, he believed, strongly in favour of the increase of jurisdiction. One remarkable proof of the necessity of such a measure was furnished by a paper supplied to him, which showed that, in order to reduce their claims so as to bring them within the limit of small Cause Court jurisdiction, persons sometimes abandoned a third of their debts, and it appeared that, in one case to which Europeans were parties on both sides more than half the whole claim had been given up to gain the advantage of the speedier and cheaper procedure. This increase of jurisdiction to the proposed amount had in fact been introduced into the Councils of the Governor of Bombay and of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The former measure came to maturity, but was vetoed by Lord Elgin under legal advice, owing to the peculiarity in the High Court Letters Patent, which was adverted to last week by the Hon'ble Mr. Anderson. The Bengal Bill was withdrawn on account of the same difficulty. The question, however, was one eminently for the decision of the Local Councils, and the Viceregal Council would doubtless regard their desire as conclusive. The Bill would not interfere with a plaintiff's power to proceed in the High Court if he pleased under a certain disadvantage in respect of costs.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine having applied to his Excellency the President that the rules for the conduct of business should be suspended,

The President declared the rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then introduced the Bill, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in one week.

The motion was put and agreed to.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE 5th N. L. I. has been ordered to march from Ferozepore to Decca. It started on the 21st, and will arrive at Delhi on or about the 15th proximo. Considering the season, we trust it will be permitted to travel by rail where it can.

A wing of the 6th has been ordered from Mecan Meer to Jullunder to occupy that station till the arrival of Rattray's Seikhs.

The wing of the Goorkhas escorting the Commander-in-Chief is to be relieved at Jullunder by the 22nd.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 22.

MUNEEPORE.

(From the Englishman.)

THERE is in the land of Muneepore a mine of wealth: there are forests of indigenous tea, from which the precious leaf may be gathered, and the still more precious seed may be obtained. The Anglo-Saxon is looking on this Eldorado with greedy eyes, and would fain "go at it." But the Raja has a great deal of the Japanese spirit in him, and will by no means encourage the capitalist or the Anglo-Saxon to enter his territories, and the latter is angry. All the arguments we have used with the Chinese and the Japanese are ably reproduced. Treaties are referred to., but these are very vague and unsatisfacto ry. There is no treaty more modern than 1833, when Lord William Bentinck was Governor General. That treaty stipulates that Bengallee traders are to be permitted to carry territories on their trade in the Muneepore with the subjects of the Raja. It is now a nice point consider who were meant by Bengallee and whether that will not enable the English settler in Bengal to enter the Muneepore territories under the treaty. The Raja by his conduct has shown his opinion pretty clearly, and that is against the claims of the Englishmen. This is of course disagreeable, but they resort to our best arguments against that decision in vain. It is proposed to move the Government of Bengal on the subject, and no doubt that is the wisest and best plan. And our countryman must have patience; we must have no pushing into the Muneepore territory, and though the point is so tempting, the longing to attack it so strong, we recommend patience to the settlers and tea planters. At this moment there is a very strong feeling against the pioneers in the East. The conduct of the adventurers of all nations—we cannot say Englishmen alone—in Japan, has been very discreditable. In China also, the very worst reports are sent to England, and everything has concurred to establish a character of a very bad description for the settler and adventurer class in the East in the eyes of nearly all England. It will therefore be well for those living on the borders of Cachar and Muneepore to restrain their desires. It will also be very advisable for those interested in tea planting in Cachar to be cautious how they meddle with Muneepore or act without the knowledge and sanction of the Government of Bengal. An affray, or any *contretemps*, occurring in Muneepore would give a color to the charges brought against the settlers in India which would doubtless please Sir Charles Wood, and place a weapon in his hands which he might use with a force that would make all regret the accident. A reasonable representation to government will meet with attention; for it is against the genius of the age, that system of exclusion which petty tyrannts in remote countries, as well as great oriental chiefs, are so fond of exercising. The Government of Bengal should give its best attenton to the valuable country it is desired to lay open to commerce, and we have no doubt it will do so, but diplomacy is slow and ambition hasty, hence we are anxious to moderate the desire of those who see the forbidden fruit hanging so temptingly among them. The country of Muneepore, according to all authorities, is not only fertile, but in part well peopled, and labour, that great disideratum of the planter, is to be bound in abundance. Moreover it is not far from the Chinese frontier, and there is considerable traffic carried on between the countries. Perhaps the Chinese could be tempted over as labourers, and Muneepore made a Garden of Eden, a country overflowing with milk and honey. But we cannot seize upon all this, the very word "annexation" has become obnoxious, and the people of England will forgive no man who should unnecessarily embroil us with a powerful tribe on our own Frontiers for the sake of gain or commercial advantages. There *is* no doubt but that all that is wanted can be obtained by judicious diplomacy, and to diplomacy we trust the eager Cacharees will leave the whole question.

OUR BARBARISM.

(From the Bombay Saturday Review, March 26.)

WE invite English philanthropists and native patriots to suspend awhile their efforts for the propagation of virtue and the introduction of that millennium in which every Justice of the Peace approved by the Sheriff will have his statue, and unite for the attainment of objects that are less provocative of "chaff" and more within their reach. We have in Bombay some of the most fussy men in the universe. It is our ambition to utilize these wasted energies. We have tasks for them all; some suited to the meanest capacity, others not beneath the attention of Hercules himself, whose Augean Stable nuisance (probably exaggerated by uncritical historians) cannot surely be compared to that of the Main Drain.

It is almost with impatience that we pore over fine drawn speculations in Bombay newspapers about Bishop Colenso, the Brahmo Samaj, the moral duties of educated natives, and so forth, while we feel that we are living in a state of barbarism which positively shocks every one fresh from England. "Tom Cringle," the practical, must come to our help and enforce the attention of local agitators to questions which as yet have been "everybody's" and therefore "nobody's business." Let us begin with our houses.

The reader of these lines is probably lodged in a bungalow, that is to say he is protected from the sky by a roof and more or less fenced in by vertical constructions which would be walls if they were not as open as the sides of a bird cage or at least a rabbit hutch. In this shed, for which by the way he pays the rent of a house in Mayfair and three times the rent of a mansion in Bloomsbury, there are partitions which conventionally distinguish a sitting room, an eating room, and two sleeping rooms, all alike on the ground after the manner of a tent. The ceiling of these rooms hangs in festoons, and flaps about with a loud noise if there is a breeze blowing. It is composed of *calico* nailed to (battens yes, Messrs. Jackson and Graham!) and forms a convenient upper chamber for rats and other animals of cheerful not to say uproarious habits. The more rodent of these lodgers soon make holes in *their* floor, which is *your* ceiling, and a sharp whiskered nose may not unseldom be seen peering over your table at meal times as if to sniff out what you have for dinner.

The walls of more elegant chambers are of plaster, rougher than could be seen in the pauper's lodgings of any union workhouse, and daubed all over with a yellow, pink, or green wash which communicates itself freely to the black coats of gentlemen given to lounging. We have compared our privacy to that of a bird or a rabbit. In particular it may be mentioned that visitors step out of their carriage into your drawing-room without any intervening hall, and that the "gorawallahs," or native Indian grooms, and coachman can see as they drive up to the door the lady of the house sitting at her embroidery or her piano. If your doors and windows it may be remarked that they are framed of half seasoned wood with a roughness which a village carpenter in the West of Ireland would be ashamed of, and that after a year's existence they require shoving and coaxing, without which they positively refuse either to open or shut. In this climate of violent vicissitudes, and unlucky "orientation," where one and the same range of windows admits the sun which grills you, the rain which soaks you, and the breeze which saves you from suffocation, but will sometimes almost blow you away, it is desirable to have the means of letting in your friends while you shut out your enemies and of nicely graduating the aperture to the exigencies of the moment. For this need a laminated revolving shutter was long ago contrived by the wise venetians and adapted in all warm countries in Europe, as we know. These simple louvres can be regulated to the proper angle with perfect precision. Bombay "venetians" are not so accommodating. They look as if they were made by a clumsy Robinson Crusoe with an adz and a pocket-knife and a hank of iron wire. Probably you find you cannot open them at all till a violent effort sends the whole system flying, together with a portion of the skin off your knuckles, and the carpenter has to be sent for to repair damages.

As a little episode let us relate the ways of this artist, which are *mutatis mutandis* the ways of the other mechanical guilds or confraternities of the Indian peninsula. If you are fresh enough from England you will suppose that, on a summons to a small job, a Bombay carpenter will bring his basket of tools and set to work at once. By no means; in this climate feverish haste is bad for the health, and, in the case of natives, very likely infringes caste regulations. First the "sootar" requires a day's notice. On the morrow he will pay you a visit, accompanied probably by one of his relations, and spend a forenoon in chatting affably with your "puttiwallas" and "gorawallas" and other wallas, till the butler can attend to him and show him the wrecked venetians or other damage to be repaired. After inspection he will gravely retire, possibly asking for an advance to enable him to purchase the necessary wood, nails, (screws are not much in his line) wire, &c., and you will see no more of him for a day or two. When he re-appears he will devote as much time and trouble to you as he thinks proper and not a jot more. He will find as many occasions for absence as the drunken Irishman did for tippling, and when his job at length is done with a coarseness that people at home would hardly credit, he will receive, or perhaps it would be more correct to say you will have to pay, twice as much as for the same amount of first-rate work in England. Tom Cringle, do us the favour of turning the Byculla School boys into good carpenters instead of bad clerks!

We have not yet done with your bungalow at four hundred rupees a month, say £480 a year. It is covered with tiles so wretched that the crows can break them with a few pecks, an amusement which they are always indulging in with or without *cause*, and which necessitates an annual ceremony of "turning" the tiles and "dammering" all the crevices where experience shows the rain will enter during the moonsoon. It is impossible to have flat roofs (the proper covering of a house in the tropics) because of the plaster (chunam) employed by Bombay builders cannot be made water tight, and of course no one has ever thought of questioning the traditional policy of using chunam where English builders would employ lead or cement. To the eaves of your roof are appended a wonderful set of sunshades of common bamboo matting stretched on rough frames. When these are new they look ugly and slovenly; after a few months' exposure they become ragged and hang in tatters. A bungalow in this state looks as if it were surrounded by a fringe of dirty dish-clouts put out to dry. Any thing more vile in appearance and more expensive in reality could not be invented. Why cannot we have gay awnings in front of our windows as they have in Italy?

A separate volume might be written on your hinges, bolts, locks, door-handles, all of which are such as are found in the cottages of English peasants. We are writing in an ordinary Malabar Hill bungalow within reach of two iron hooks, (designed to keep a window open) which must have been hammered in five moments out of a rough rod by a common native blacksmith, such hooks as at home would be good enough for the temporary security of the door of a pig-stye. The like of them are to be found in the quarters of Members of Council and Judges of the High Court. When these Honourable and learned gentlemen go home, where they will live on a smaller income and lower social position than they enjoy here, they will suddenly find themselves promoted to dwellings whose neatness, finish, and luxury no wealth can here command. Mr. Cringle, Sir, do you remember those tall drawing-room doors with a surface like satin, long hinges which secure an orbit as true as that of the fly wheel in a steam-engine, porcelain handles and finger-plates painted in the style of Dresden or Sèvres, and locks that *click* as softly as a gun-cock? Is there any law of nature which requires us here to be contented with barns while we pay for palaces?

The climate no doubt is trying, but why do we meet its ravages half way by bad materials and hasty work? What can be expected of salt water bricks, half burnt, made in no particular shape, imbedded in a menstruum of weed like plums in a pudding, and "painted" with underdone plaster? No wonder that decay stares at us on every side, that buildings want repair after the first monsoon, and that there is no medium between a youth of glaring whitewash and an age that is decrepit without being venerable.

We want a thorough change of building materials and processes, and a complete renunciation of the "traditional policy" which has made the fortunes of so many native contractors. At Carwar they are importing Yorkshire stone; no doubt this enterprise has been well considered. Let us get the benefit of all that England can do for us and relegate to their proper places lead coloured basalt, friable Porebunder stone, preposterously extensive teak, salt bricks and tiles, that eternal chunam which is set to cover such a multitude of sins (and only calls the more attention to them), independent carpenters and brick layers and greedy contractors. Mr. Trubshawe must help us here. He has planned some noble works, but his College and High Court and Cathedral will never be what he has conceived until the building trade has been purified by a root and branch reform.

THE CASE OF THE ALABAMA.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,—It is greatly to be regretted that there should be found politicians on both sides of the Atlantic who seem for party objects to desire nothing better than to inflame and exasperate national animosities by demands and recriminations which are neither justified by the doctrines of which law nor founded in the principles of justice. It is some consolation, however, to think that while in America this course has been resorted to by the responsible Government of the country, in England it has been left to an irresponsible Opposition. Some recent orators in both Houses of Parliament have been labouring to stimulate public indignation by endeavouring to persuade us that we have been the tame and spiritless victims of unmerited ill-usage. This view of the subject is founded on peculiar notions of law which they have thought fit to assume, and in accordance with which they have undertaken to criticize the action of the English

March 27th.

Fair rother, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Baroda.
Dur ml, Lieutenant A., 18th Regiment, N. I., on leave, fr m Poona.
Burr ws, Major, Staff, on leave from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—March 26th.

Ashbrnner, Major J., Staff Corps, on leave, to Mount Ab o.
Tweyman, Captain A. C., 4th King's Own Regiment, to join the service companies, to Poona.
Irvine, Lieutenant J. S., 20th Regiment N. I. on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Elliott, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Mount Abo.
Bacott, Surgeon J. T.-W., 80th Foot., sick certificate, to London.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 24th March.

Assistant Surgeon Matheson is appointed to the medical charge of detachment 103rd Regiment at Nusseerabad.

The following arrangements are made in the Medical Department:—

Staff Surgeon Fraser, Khandalla Depot, is appointed to medical charge of 103rd Foot vice Surgeon Major Mahaffy, and will proceed to join our being relieved.

Assistant Surgeon Maclean, D. 14 Royal Artillery, will assume charge of the Khandalla Depot.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Howard, doing duty with Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, is attached to the Artillery at Kirkee for duty.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Akorah, 23rd February 1864.

Under instructions received from the Horse Guards, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct that when Convicts, or other bad characters, are sent home in military custody for discharge, their discharge documents, including the parchment certificate, shall be forwarded with them in charge of the Officer under whose command they may embark; and their final discharge will be completed at home.

Whenever a man sentenced to penal servitude, or ordered to be discharged with ignominy, is sent to a port of embarkation, his discharge papers are to be forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Depot at the port for the above purpose.

The documents of such men as may be ordered back to Corps by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, on the expiration of their penal servitude, will be returned to their Regiments.

The strict attention of the Officers Commanding the Fort William and Kurrachee Depots is requested to this order.

Whenever a Soldier is sentenced to penal servitude, a copy of the charge, finding, and sentence, together with a descriptive Return of the man, is to be forwarded to this Office for transmission to the Horse Guards.

Their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay will be good enough to issue similar instructions in the Presidencies under their command.

Head Quarters, Camp Khyrabad, 24th February 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

27th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Henry John Wilkin to be Captain by purchase, vice Wilkinson, who retires, Cornet Henry Benjamin Peddor to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Wilkin promoted.

Head Quarters, Camp Hussenabdul, 26th February 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant H. C. Creak, doing duty Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be third Squadron Officer.

11th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant W. L. P. Drummond, third Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Cavalry, to be 2nd Squadron Officer.

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Cornet Robert Barwtholome, General List, to be doing duty Officer.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain A. Paterson, Staff Corps, to be 2nd in command and Wing Officer.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain W. H. Hawes to be Wing Officer.

(*N. B.*—This cancels Lieutenant M. G. Smith's nomination to this vacancy.)

19th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. A. Garden, from the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. H. Williams, Quarter Master 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant M. G. Smith, Adjutant of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Garden, appointed to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

2nd Goorka Regiment.—Captain D. Macintyre, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

In consideration of his past good conduct and marked loyalty, the Government have been pleased, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, to sanction the continuance of the allowance to which Lutchman Opadia, late a Havildar in the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, dismissed the service by sentence of a summary Court Martial was entitled as a Member of the Order of Merit.

Head Quarters, Camp Jauseka-Sang, 27th Feb. 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the subjoined Extract of the 2nd February 1864 from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; to the Officiating Chief of the Military Finance Department:

"With reference to your letter of the 25th instant, I am desired to acquaint you, that it was never intended to reduce the mess allowance authorized for Native Corps, in G. O. C. C. of the 30th May 1863, when seven Officers were not present, and as seven Officers was the establishment of Native Corps when the order was issued, the allowance payable from the date of the receipt of the order of the Head Quarters of each Corps."

Officers having frequently come to the Commander-in-Chief's notice of inattention to the Regulations of Government, which prohibit the alteration, in the slightest degree, of buildings constructed according to Standard plan, and departure from the recognised rules for quartering troops, His Excellency is pleased to direct the publication of the regulation in question in view to its being strictly adhered to in future.

"Nothing in these regulations is to be constructed into a permission to Officers to carry out in portions any system of alterations of which the cost in the aggregate will exceed that which they are thus empowered to sanction. Nor are they, without the permission of Government, to cause any alteration of design or arrangement to be made in buildings constructed according to Standard plans laid down by authority, or to authorize any work to be undertaken at variance with authorized standard designs when they exist, or which would occasion a departure from the established rules for quartering troops. The Executive Engineer is to be held responsible that no breach of this rule takes place."—*Public Works Department Code, Paragraph 10, Section 1, Chapter IV.*

Assistant Surgeon D. B. Smith, M. D., is appointed to the medical charge of Mussoorie, vice Assistant Surgeon W. F. Clark.

Head Quarters, Camp Rawul Pindee, 29th February 1864.

Under instructions from Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that, there is no objection to furlough within Indian limits granted to Officers, provided it is subject in each case to the approval of Government and to the regulations regarding pay and return to Service which the Officer would have been under had he taken his Furlough to Europe.

An Officer taking his furlough in India will only be entitled to the pay of his rank; the period so passed will not be amenable to the same Authority as that to which he would be subject if on private affairs in India under the local Regulations.

With the sanction of Government, Commissioned Officers travelling on duty by the Indore and Agra Bullock Train will be allowed carriage as follows:—

1st. Any Officer travelling singly will have 1 Cart for his personal conveyance, but if two travel together 1 Cart must suffice for both.

2nd. To each Captain and Subaltern 1 Cart, and to each Field Officer 2 carts will be allowed for carriage of Servants and Baggage.

3rd. Carriage required in excess of the foregoing provisions must be paid for by the Officers themselves.

Head Quarters, Camp Rawul Pindee, 1st March 1864.

The following extract from Government despatch in the Military Department, dated the 2nd October 1863, is published for general information:

"Officers proceeding on duty at the public expense by Rail or Government river Steamers, whether with Troops or not, are to be allowed to take with them, free of charge for conveyance, only the number of 'personal servants laid down in Government General Order No. 1129, dated 23rd December 1862, by which order the number to be hereafter allowed to Officers of a rank above that of Captain, when proceeding on duty by river Steamers belonging to private Companies must also be regulated.

"The question of their Camp equipage will be considered in connection with the free conveyance of their weight of baggage allowed to be conveyed free by Rail, which will be submitted with the draft of revised Rules enclosed in Colonel Paton's letter No. 2146, dated 5th September 1862.

"The Camp equipage of an Officer proceeding with Troops by river under circumstances which render it necessary that Camp equipage should be taken with the party, will of course be conveyed free, as heretofore; any excess however over the scale laid down for his rank in the General Order above referred to, being paid for by the Officer himself.

"The charges of mounted Officers proceeding with Troops on duties which require them to be mounted, will be conveyed free by rail, and by river also, should it be deemed necessary that the charges should accompany the Detachment rather than proceed by land: this however will, it is believed, very seldom be necessary. Two extra servants will be allowed for every charge conveyed at the public expense."

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

4th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Alfred Hutton, from the 70th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, who exchanges.

70th Foot.—Lieutenant Arthur Jones, from the 7th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Hutton, who exchanges.

Head Quarters, Camp Mundra, 3rd March 1864.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Peshawur on Saturday, the 9th of January 1864, Lieutenant Alfred Whitin, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:

"With unofficer-like conduct, to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in the following instances:

1st. In having at Peshawur on the 13th November 1863, when on duty as Station Subaltern Officer of the day, neglected to visit the Quarter Guard of the Artillery at the Station.

2nd. In having at Peshawur on the 14th of November 1863, in his report as relieved Station Subaltern Officer of the day, falsely reported that on the previous day, the 13th of November 1863, he had visited all the Guards on the Eastern side of Cantonments, he having, as set forth in the previous instance, neglected to visit the Artillery Guard.

FINDING.

The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, is of the first instance of the charge Guilty, is of the second instance pressable of the charge not Guilty, and does acquit him thereof.

SENTENCE.

The Court does now sentence the Prisoner, to be reprimanded in such way as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct."

E. Kaye, Colonel, Royal Artillery, President.

Peshawur, 9th January 1864.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

Hugh Rose, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Camp Chumkinnee, 18th February 1864.

The Major General Commanding the Peshawur Division is requested to administer a suitable reprimand to Lieutenant Whiting for his habitual neglect of important duties.

Head Quarters, Camp Goojarkhan, 4th March 1864.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Sangor on Wednesday, the twenty-eight day of October 1863, Captain Jonathan Morgan, 67th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:

1st. For having at Sangor when directed on the 16th of August 1863 by his Commanding Officer to pay over to Sergeant Baxter, President of the Regimental Mess Committee, the sum of Rupees 964-10-9, due by him, Captain Morgan, on the said Mess account, as relieved President of the Mess, failed to pay the money or assign any satisfactory reason for not paying the same; and for not having paid the same up to the present date.

2nd. For having at Sangor, on or about the 19th of August 1863, when in arrest, left his arrest before being set at liberty by proper authority.

3rd. For having at Sangor, on the date last named, disobeyed the orders of his Commanding Officer, conveyed to him verbally by the Adjutant of the Regiment, to return to his quarters.

4th. For having at Sangor, on the date last named, disobeyed the orders of his Commanding Officer, conveyed to him in writing by the Adjutant of the Regiment, to return to his quarters.

5th. For having at Sangor, on the last named date, armed himself with a sword, and therewith threatened the Adjutant of the Regiment who was in charge of an escort ordered to convey him back to his own quarters, and resisted the orders of his Commanding Officer, for his removal as aforesaid.

FINDING.

The Court finds that the Prisoner, is, of the first charge Guilty; and that the exception that the sum due by him to the Mess of the 67th Regiment was Rupees 889-10-6 and not Rupees 964-10-9, as stated in the charge.

Of the second charge Guilty, of the third charge Guilty, of the fourth charge Guilty, of the fifth charge Guilty.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentences the Prisoner to be cashiered.

F. T. Cherry, Colonel, President,

Sangor, 15th December 1863.

RECOMMENDATION.

The Court begs to recommend the Prisoner to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the ground of his former good service in the Field.

The finding on the first charge is approved, with the exception of that portion of it which alleges disobedience of orders on the 16th August of 1863, on which date it is proved that Captain Morgan, on account of his intoxication, did not personally receive the order; and with the exception of the amount found by the Court, which should have been Rupees eight hundred and three, instead of Rupees eight hundred and eighty-nine, ten annas, and six pie.

The finding on the other charges and the sentence are approved and confirmed.

Hugh Rose, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Camp Chumkunnee, 15th February 1864.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
25	Comoria (s)	Morrison	Vingorla March. 24.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat March 24.
	Priam	Irvine	Dundee Oct. 14.
26	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat March 25.
	Pearl	Browne	Calcutta Feb. 2.
	Maola (s)	Mathes	Calcutta March 12.
	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Surat March 25.
	Princess Royal	Anderson	Rangoon Feb. 19.
	Mistress of the Seas	Orkley	Liverpool Nov. 2.
27	Gazelle	Nacoda	Bushire March 7.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
26	Ann Hodgson	McGuire	Liverpool.
	Thomas Seddon	Dodd	Liverpool.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Kingcome	Surat.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat, Gogo and Bhownuggur.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer *Comoria*, from Vingorla.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon; Mr. Crawford; Mr. Framjee; and 24 deck.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. Smith and two ladies; Mr. Jenkins; Captain Fairbrother; Major and Mrs. Brown; and 148 natives.

Per Steamer *Pearl*, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Brown.

Per Steamer *Maola*, from Calcutta.—Mr. C. Martell and 7 natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Mr. Cormack; Mr. Taaks; Dr. Hallett; and 25 natives.

PASSENGER SAILED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—Lieutenant J. S. Iredell, 20th Regiment N. I.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Henares*, for Aden and Suez. Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, for Surat. Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat. Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Malabar Coast and Colombo.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3	2s. 6d. to £310s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2	5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3	0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2	15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs.	17 to 18

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—March 18, *Agatha*, Brown, from Bombay 20th Feb., touched at Cochin 25th Feb.; *Indian*, Roberts, from Bombay 18th Jan., touched at Cochin 25th Jan; *Olivia*, Barr, from Liverpool 16th Oct.; *Ruby Castle*, Henry, from London 29th Nov., touched at Portsmouth; *Burmah*, *Rajah of Cochin*, *Flora*, and *Gaspard*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2 1/16d.
alcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	157 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	7 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	13 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	55 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	97 Ex-Div.
Commercial Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm. (incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	185 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	64 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Mercantile Bank	1,000	4½ do.	111 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	22 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. (nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 pr. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 pr. sh.
Fort Press Co	3,657	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 pr. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited	.....	.....	(nominal.
One whole Share	.....	.....	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Enquiring	.....	.....	
1 A Share	6,000	430	Rs. 38,000 pr.
1 B Share	6,000	170	
C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			(nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0		pr. ct. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 46 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 50 nominal.
Princess of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 275 pm.
Tractive & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
,, Loan 1835-36	...	... 94½
,, Loan 1842-43	...	
,, Loan 1854-55	...	...
New Five per Cent. Loan		103¼
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan		111¾

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,525 to 1,530.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 to 6 3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, General ,, 5 12 to 5 14.
Gingellymixed (Black and White) ,, 30 to 31.
Niger ,, 32 to 33.
,, 28 to 29. Nominal.

PRICES CURRENT (26th March 1864.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	590 to 595
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	580 to 585
New Showanagur, (ready.)	,,	580 to 585
New Comtravuttee	,,	540 to 545
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,,	535 to 540
New Barsee and Nagpur	,,	530 to 535
New Veeravul	,,	535 to 540
New Khandeish	,,	530 to 525
New Poratchee	,,	535 to 540
New Locote	,,	550 to 555
New Mangalore	,,	540 to 545
New Hinghungaut	,,	600 to 605

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Paid-up Capital.—Payable 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) Reserve Fund.—Francs 9,392,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0 1/4d.	per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0 1/4d. ,,
Sight	1s. 11 3/4d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-58 cts.	,,
3 Do.	Do.	2-58 ,,
Sight	2-48	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent.	per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq. (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Brownuggur, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Pudmjee, Esq.
Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 1 1/4d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 1d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0 3/4d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0 3/4d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0 3/4d.	do.
On demand	2s. 0 3/4d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 6 months certain	3	,,
,,	6	,,
,,	12	,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank cashes Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends realized free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman.	Byramjee Cama, Esq.
T. F. Hall, Esq.	Kamaldas Madhavadas, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.	

Auditors.

Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3 do.	4 do. do.
Do.	6 do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12 do.	6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)

Reserved Fund, £500,000. (Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....London: { Branch Office....Edinburgh.

Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 1¼d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, On Demand	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Circular Notes		do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be made, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.

Saturdays..... 10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

Board of Directors.

James Nugent Duffell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rompcanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Framjeebhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.

London.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
Liverpool.....Do. do.
Manchester.....Do. do.
Scotland.....The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland.....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
Three ,, ,,	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Two ,, ,,	2s. 0¾d.	do.
One ,, ,,	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On demand	2s. 0¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	,,	6	,, ,,
Do.	,,	12	,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 1d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland.